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## Plan Overview

*A Data Management Plan created using DMPonline*

**Title:** Bagaudae jakožto síla lidového odporu na přelomu antiky a středověku

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**Template:** DCC Template

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### Project abstract:

When the territory of the Roman Empire was invaded by warriors of barbarian tribes during the 5th century during the period of the Migration of Peoples, there are few documented cases of the local population spontaneously resisting the marauding barbarian hordes. Ancient texts refer to these forces as bagaudae, a Celtic term used by the Romans to refer to the various groups of bandits and brigands operating in western Europe between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD. This negative connotation of bagaudae remained. Sources only acknowledge resistance led by official troops or self-appointed military commanders aspiring to the post of emperor, but the bagaudas, whose aim at this time was the defence of threatened provinces, were viewed with disdain and dehumanised by many sources. The Roman imperial government was able to legitimize the barbarian invaders, but was never able to recognize the unauthorized resistance of the civilian population. The phenomenon of the bagaudas deserves our attention for this reason as well, because according to earlier discourse they were seen as a social movement. However, this was often a false premise, since the bagaudi seem to have had the support of local elites and local administrations, and so it is necessary to analyse the reasons for their activity in regional grounds and in the failure of the Roman central government which was unwilling or unable to effectively assert its influence in the provinces. The question is thus whether we can consider the bagaudae as an alternative force of resistance to the barbarians alongside the regular units of the Roman army *comitatenses* and *limitanei*?

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### Copyright information:

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# Bagaudae jakožto síla lidového odporu na přelomu antiky a středověku

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## Data Collection

### What data will you collect or create?

In this project author will be working the late antiquity textual sources written in the fourth and the fifth century. The editions of the sources are available online, for example in the Monumenta Germaniae Historica (<https://www.mgh.de/de>) or in the printed versions which can be studied in public libraries. Another type that the author will work with will be publications, articles and scientific monographs, also available through university libraries and digital repositories.

### How will the data be collected or created?

In this research project, data will be collected by reading and rigorously analyzing available texts. The author will use available online databases, digital repositories and other academic platforms to retrieve data. He will also use the services of the Jan Palach Library and the Library of Institute of Greek and Latin Studies of the Faculty of Arts of the Charles University. An essential service to obtain will also be Interlibrary loan system. Using these procedures, the author creates a collection of publicly available data.

## Documentation and Metadata

### What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?

The result of this research will be presented at the conference. Apart from the powerpoint presentation, no other data and documentation will be generated.

## Ethics and Legal Compliance

### How will you manage any ethical issues?

Ethical issues will be dealt with by adhering to the copyright and licensing terms of the individual sources and materials available. In this project there are no sensitive or personal data.

### How will you manage copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?

The data will be presented at a conference open to the general public and fellow scientists. Subsequently, after the event, the presentation will be published on a recognised repository.

## Storage and Backup

### How will the data be stored and backed up during the research?

The research will be conducted using data from long-existing online sites, mostly independent of the research author. Printed materials will be loaned to the author's home or studied in the premises of Charles University and returned to the library collections upon completion of the research. The presentation will be archived by the conference organizer and the author and subsequently published on the repository.

**How will you manage access and security?**

There are no security risks to data security in this particular research.

**Selection and Preservation****Which data are of long-term value and should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?**

The author of the research has no control over the availability of data on online sites and public libraries. It is reasonable to assume that the data used here will be available in the long term.

**What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?**

The result of this project will be archived as a pptx presentation on the ZENODO repository.

**Data Sharing****How will you share the data?**

The research is authored by a single researcher, the notes are then non-public and not for sharing. The final result of the research will then be available to the general public and fellow historians by attending a conference or previewing a repository.

**Are any restrictions on data sharing required?**

There is no reason to have any restrictions on data sharing.

**Responsibilities and Resources****Who will be responsible for data management?**

The author of the research will be responsible for the data.

**What resources will you require to deliver your plan?**

The author of this research will not need any additional requirements for his data.

## Planned Research Outputs

### Conference paper - "Bagaudae jakožto síla lidového odporu na přelomu antiky a středověku"

When the territory of the Roman Empire was invaded by warriors of barbarian tribes during the 5th century during the period of the Migration of Peoples, there are few documented cases of the local population spontaneously resisting the marauding barbarian hordes. Ancient texts refer to these forces as bagaudae, a Celtic term used by the Romans to refer to the various groups of bandits and brigands operating in western Europe between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD. This negative connotation of bagaudae remained. Sources only acknowledge resistance led by official troops or self-appointed military commanders aspiring to the post of emperor, but the bagaudas, whose aim at this time was the defence of threatened provinces, were viewed with disdain and dehumanised by many sources. The Roman imperial government was able to legitimize the barbarian invaders, but was never able to recognize the unauthorized resistance of the civilian population. The phenomenon of the bagaudas deserves our attention for this reason as well, because according to earlier discourse they were seen as a social movement. However, this was often a false premise, since the bagaudi seem to have had the support of local elites and local administrations, and so it is necessary to analyse the reasons for their activity in regional grounds and in the failure of the Roman central government which was unwilling or unable to effectively assert its influence in the provinces. The question is thus whether we can consider the bagaudae as an alternative force of resistance to the barbarians alongside the regular units of the Roman army comitatenses and limitanei?

#### Planned research output details

| Title  | DOI                     | Type             | Release date | Access level | Repository(ies) | File size | License  | Metadata standard(s) | May contain sensitive data? | May contain PII? |
|--|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Bagaudae jakožto síla lidového odporu na přelomu a ... | 10.5281/zenodo.13983763 | Conference paper | 2024-10-23   | Open         | Zenodo          |           | Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International | None specified       | No                          | No               |